SUMNER.

His Departure for Europe Yesterday.

SICK IN SAD EARNEST.

"His Poor Brain Demands

A Last Farewell Campaign Address -- Delivered but Not Spoken.

What He Knows About Reform and Reconciliation.

CRANT OR GREELEY?

Reform in the Civil Service, with the One-Term Principle.

Reconciliation Between Sections and Races.

The Interests of the Democratic Party.

Action of the Baltimore Convention.

Why the Democracy Should Be Faithful to the

CARPET-BAG RULE AT THE SOUTH

Two Hundred and Fifteen Million Dollars Stolen Since the War.

Tammany Corruption Cast in the

THE MODERN AUGEAN STABLES

The Executive Mansion To Be Changed from a Barrack Cesspool to a Life-Giving Fountain.

Politicians as well as everybody else were surprised ner was a passenger by the Cunard steamer Malta. for Europe. Only last evening he was interviewed carefully concealed the intelligence of his intended leparture; and it has only been since the sailing of he steamer that people were informed that he had decided ten days ago upon this course. The causes which have led to this new departure are variously

SUMNER'S OLD COMPLAINT.

A republican journal, supposed to speak by the eard, says:-"It will be remembered that last Winter Mr. Sumner was ill, and during the early wing to bodily weakness. It was not generally known that his illness was more serious than the public were aware of, and though his immediate friends had cause to apprehend serious results, Mr. Sumner recovered and engaged with all his old power in the olitical contest which is now going His speech on the Presidential campaign in May last severely taxed his faculties, and his subsequent letter written in July was followed by sympt his old difficulty. Upon his return to this State a few weeks since he found temporary relief in the quietude of Mr. Longfellow's house; but his active mind and interest in the political issues of the day threatened to prove of serious detriment to his

PESTERED TO GO ON THE STUMP. Many of his political friends were anxious that Mr. Summer should take an active part in the campaign, and, with more zeal than discretion, they

urged his appearance in public.

To resist these appeals, somewhat persistently repeated, was felt by other life-long friends of Mr. nner to be a duty. They felt that the risk which Mr. Sumner incurred in speaking in public for a single evening was too great, and his own medical advisers gave it as their opinion that the effort would result in great physical arged him, as a duty which ne owed to himself, to absent himself from the country and thus avoid bim, as medical men, that his condition demanded entire cessation from all work for a period of he was here the Senator could not escape the political excitement which would surround him, and he acquiesced in the suggestion that a tour abroad would be the surest method of re-establish ing his health.

ANOTHER VERSION. It is alleged, on the other hand, that the departure has a political significance. Mr. Sumner is well known to be extremely sensitive in his feelings, and the temporary allenation of his personal friends which has been brought about by his present course in national affairs may have had a tendency towards making a residence in this country hardly to be

DISAPPOINTED VANITY. Besides, it was said by a prominent politician this evening, "Mr. Sumner hoped to create a revolution by his secession from the republican ranks. He failed to create that revolu-

tion. The republican party moves right on, just the same as it did while he was a member of it, and hence he gets himself out of the way. He made a mistage and that is the cause of it." Which of these two suppositions is correct it may be impossible to judge. Mr. Sumner left his rooms at th Coolidge House at half-past ten o'clock this forenoon, accompanied in a carriage by his colored friend, Joshua B. Smith, and drove directly to the

wharf.

A party of twenty persons were there in attendance to meet him, including George S. Hilliard, Frank W. Bird, Edward L. Pierce, George H. Menroe, Mr. Edwin H. Whipple, Mr. James Redpath, Mr. Martin Millmore, Mr. C. A. B. Shepard, Mr. Owen (Mr. Sumner's secretary), and two or three others. The only lady present was Miss Virginia Vaughan.

others. The only lady present was Miss Virginia Vaughan.

A PORGOTTEN PARCEL.

A few minutes' delay of the tug was caused by Mr. Sumner forgetting a parcel in his rooms, for which Mr. Smith despatched one of his men, and about half-past eleven o'clock the tug Elsie, with the malis and a portion of the party, lett for the Malta. The larger portion of the party took leave of Mr. Sumner at the wharf, and only Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Owen, Mr. Millmore, Mr. Redpath, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Edward E. Rice, of the Cunard line, and two or three others, went down to the steamenlip with him. An elegant large bouquet of flowers was also carried down, the gift of Mr. J. B. Smith, for Mr. Sumner's room aboard the steamer, which is one of the largest staterooms amidships on the port side on deck, and one of the pleasantost on the vessel.

A REASONABLE FEAR.

The only fear which Mr. Sumner had of the accommodations was that the berth was not long enough for a six footer. On board the steamer free party set at down to lunch, and after a half hour's tarry, the steamer in the meantime going out, the party relectantly bade Mr. Sumner goodby, and, as the tug

versed very freely with your correspondent, who accompanied him down the harbor.

as mapped out now, includes a landing at Queenstown and a trip among the lakes of Killarney. He will then go to Lendon, where he purposes remaining some little time for rest. As soon as he can he will go over to Paris to see Dr. Brown Sequard, who treated him before when he was abroad and in whom he has the greatest confidence. After Paris, Professor Longfellow has Eurged him to go to Spain, and he will probably do so, and, if the spirit moves him, go to Berlin and St. Petersburg. His great object is entire rest and recreation and a renewal of his study of art. He proposes to entirely, if it is possible, abandon the political campaign, ignore American newspapers and the deluge of letters which flood his tables constantly, and take his news as far as may be from the brief summaries in foreign papers.

papers.

REST ARSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

He says his physicians have told him that his life depends upon absolute rest in order that his system may get that tone necessary to restore health. His health is, without any doubt, in a very dangerous condition. He cannot walk a quarter of a mile without complete exhaustion. Dr. Sequard predicted exactly the trouble which has come upon him, which is an affection of the heart.

predected exactly the trouble which has come upon him, which is an affection of the heart.

His Malady.

In all cases where the spine is injured in a manner similar to that in which he was hurt some other bodily infirmity generally occurs, either paralysis of the limbs, loss of sight, hearing or other senses. In Mr. Sumner's case it has resulted in an affection of the whole cardiac region, which has made his life hang on a very delicate strand. It was contemplated a short time since to have Mr. Sumner present in a meeting in Faneuli Hall and appear before the andience and excuse himself from addressing them on account of his health, and have somebody read his speech to the meeting. His physician told him, however, that such a course would be suicide, and he would probably never leave the half slive, and he reluctantly declined. It was only three days ago that his passage was secured in the steamer Malta.

ago that his passage was secured in the steamer Malts.

No friends among the passengers.

There appeared to be no one on the Malta among the passengers to whom Mr. Sumner was personally acquainted, so that his trip will be a quiet one indeed. It is exactly what he desired. The fact that he will be unable to receive any letters or papers for about two weeks is considered a gratifying thing by his friends. He showed little inclination to converse upon the pelitical situation even to his most intimate friends, and seemed to desire to throw on one side everything of that kind and get his mind free from the troubles which have annoyed it. It is now about twelve years since he has taken anything like rest, and when he has had a vacation it has been only to do work constantly in preparing his speeches, his books and his correspondence. The protracted strain has told upon him, and he himself said this morning "his poor brain demanded rest." His stay in Europe will probebly be protracted until about the time for the opening of Congress in December, although nothing definite has been arranged, and his only plan for the can rest.

A Farewell Address.

A Farewell Address.

The following correspondence contains his fare-well campaign pronunciamento and explains it-

21 School Street, Boston, August 24, 1872.]
MY DEAR SIR—I am directed by the Liberal Republican State Committee to communicate to you a vote of which the following is a copy:

Voted, That the Chairman, in the name of the Liberal Republican State Committee, invite the Hoa. Charles summer to aidrees his consitiuents on public affairs in Fanculi Hall at the earliest day that may suit his convenience.

venience.

Allow me to add my earnest personal wishes that you will be able to comply with the request. "The great soul of the world is just," and the sober second thought of the people of Massachusetts will, I doubt not, sustain you in the position you have taken in favor of reform and reconciliation, and therefore, of the election of Greeley and Brown.

Very faithfully yours,
To Hon. CHARLES SUMPER.

BOSTON, August 30, 1872.

To Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, August 30, 1872.

DEAR SIR—I have been honored by your communication of August 24, inviting me is the name of the liberal republicans of Massachusetts to speak in Faneuil Hall. It is with inexpressible pain and regret that I feel constrained to decline this flattering concentral.

gret that I feel constrained to decline this assets, opportunity.

I had confidently hoped, on returning home, to meet my fellow citizens in that venerable forum, so dear to us all, and to speak once more on great questions involving the welfare of our country. But recurring symptoms of a painful character warn me against any such attempt. My physician advises that I must not, for the present, make any public effort, and he prescribes rest. Valued friends, familiar with my condition, unite with the excellent physician.

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In submitting most reluctantly to these admonitions I cannot renounce the privilege of communicating with my fellow citizens, and therefore hand you a copy of what, with the blessing of health, I hoped to say. In the House of Representatives undelivered speeches are sometimes ordered to be printed. You may follow this precedent with mine or do with it as you please. Meanwhile, accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMMER,

HON, CHARLES STERGE.

Hon. Francis W. Birb, Chairman, &c., &c.,

Hon. Charles Sumner's Speech.

Fellow Crizens—It is on the invitation of the
State Committee of liberal republicans that I have
the honor of addressing you. I shall speak
directly on the issue before us. If I am frank and
plain, it will be only according to my nature, and
the requirement of duty at this time. But nothing
can I say which is not prompted by a sincere desire
to serve my country, and especially to promote
that era of good will when the assent of all shall be
assured to the equal rights of all.

THE TWO CANDIDATES,

At the approaching Presidential election the people are to choose between two candidates. By the operation of our electoral system, and the superadded dictation of national conventions, the choice is practically limited to President Grant and Horace Greeley, so that no preference for another can be made effective. One of these must be taken. Preferring Horace Greeley, I have no hesitation in assigning the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

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signing the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

Believing the present incumbent unfit for the great office to which he aspires for a second time, and not doubting that a vote for him would be regarded as the sanction of abuses and pretensions unrepublican in character, I early saw the difficulty of taking any part for his re-election. Long ago I declared that, while recognizing party as an essential agency and convenience, I could not allow it to constrain my conscience against what seemed the requirements of public good. Regarding always substance rather than form, I have been indifferent to the name by which I may be called. Nor was I impressed by the way in which the candidate was urged. Supporters, while admitting his failure, and even the abuses and pretensions so notorious in his civil life, commended his re-election as necessary to uphold the party with which I have been associated. But it is easy to see that a vote for such a candidate on such a reason, was "to do evil that good might come," which is forbidden in politics as in morals.

Two courses seemed open. One was to abstain from voting, and I confess that this was my first inclination. But it is not easy for me to be neutral, certainly where wrong doing is in question; nor is it my habit to shrink from responsibility. But the domot that beset me was removed when I saw the democratic party adopt the candidate opposed to President Grant, being an original republican nateady nominated by a republican canselow, and at the same time accept the republican platform on which he was nominated. An old party which had long stood out against the republican canse now placed itself on a republican platform—the best ever adopted—with a republican candidate, who was the most devoted republican exer nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the waf and offering the hand of reconciliation. At once the character of the contest changed. This was no common event. Pardon me if I say that to me it was of peculiar interest. For years I have sought to est

sent those personal pretensions so utterly incon-sistent with republican government which are now known as Grantism. In voting for Horace

now known as Grantism. In voting for Horace Greeley you will not sustain nepotism, you will not sustain repotism, you will not sustain grewarded by official favor, and you will not lend your sanction to the St. Domingo machination, with its unconstitutional usurpations, its violatious of international law and its indignity to the Black Republic. Elsewhere I have considered these fully, and I am not aware of any answer to the undenlable facts. I shall only glance at them now.

NEPOTISM.

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NEPOTISM.

Nepotism is already condemned by history, and most justly; for it is obviously a form of self-seeking hostile to purity of government and strangely out of place in a republic. Nothing for self, but all for country and mankind, should be the rale of our President. If the promptings of his inner nature fail, then must be feel the irresistible obligation of his position. As he does so will others do; and, therefore, must his example be such as to elevate the public service. Nothing in Washington's career has shorle with more constant light tuan his refusal to confer office on his relations. Even at the time it most justify; for it is obviously a form of self-seeking hostile to purity of government and strangely out of place in a republic. Nothing for self, but all for country and mankind, should be the rule of our President. If the promptings of his inner nature fail, then must be feet the irresistible obligation of his position. As he does so will others do; and, therefore, must his example be such as to elevate the public service. Nothing in Washington's career has shorie with more constant light than his refusal to confer office on his relations. Even at the time it arrested attention not only at home but abroad, finding praise in England. Of this there is a striking illustration. The Register of the Times, published at London in 1796, in an article entitled "Interesting and Authentic Documents Respecting the

GIPT-MAKERS APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The allowances voted by Parliament to Marlborough and Wellington on account of their victories can be no precedent for the acceptance of
gifts from fellow-citizens. The distinction is clear. tories can be no precedent for the acceptance of gitts from fellow-citizens. The distinction is clear. But the case against the present incumbent is not only that, while holding high office he accepted gitts from fellow-citizens, but subsequently appointed the gift-makers to office, thus using the Presidency to pay off his own personal obligations. Please bear this in mind, and when some apologist attempts to defend the taking of gifts let him know that he must go still further and show that the Presidency, with all its patronage, is a perquisite to be employed for the private advantage of the incumbent.

Mr. Sumner next treats in detail of the St. Domingo business and to his own opposition to the administration scheme. He refutes the stories that have been circulated as to the motives of his action, and in reply to the insinuation that he opposed the treaty because Mr. Moticy was unceremoniously removed from the mission at London, he shows that the removal occurred on the day following the rejection of the St. Domingo treaty, and says:—"Evidently my opposition was not influenced by the removal: was the removal influenced by my opposition?" Mr. Sumner then coefficients as follows:—I am now brought to those two chief measures to be advanced by the election of Horace Greeley, each of controlling importance; one looking directly to purity and efficiency in the government and the other to the peace and welfare of our country.

ing directly to purity and efficiency in the government and the other to the peace and welfare of our country.

ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

The principle of one term for President is the cornerstone of a reformed civil service. So plain is this to my apprehension that I am at a loss to understand how any one sincerely in favor of such reform can fail to insist upon this principle. All experience shows that the employment of the appointing power to promote the personal ends of the President is the great disturbing influence in our civil service. Here is the comprehensive abuse which envelops all the offices of the country, making them tributary to one man and subordinate to his desires. Let this be changed and you have the first stage of reform, without which all other measures are dilatory, if not feeble and inefficient. How futile to recommend, as is done by the Commissioners on Civil Service, "an honest competitive examination" while the rules for this system are left to the discretion of a President seeking re-election! "Lead us not into temptation" is part of the brief prayer we are all taught to repeat; nor are Presidents above the necessity of this prayer. The misuse of the appointing power to advance ambitious aims is a temptation to which a President must not be exposed. For his sake and the sake of the country this must not be.

In attributing perfit to this influence I speak not only from my own careful observation, but from the testimony of others whose words are authoritative. You do not forget how Andrew Jackson declared that the limitation of the office to one term was required in order to place the President "beyond the reach of any improper influence and uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty;" how William Henry Harrison announced that with the adoption of this principle "the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest and there would be no cause to misrule the country;" how Henry Clay was satisfied, after much observation and reflection, "that too mu

"that too much of the time, the thoughts and the exertions of the incumbent are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election;" and how my Senatorial associate for many years, Eenjamin F. Wade, after denouncing the re-eligibility of the President, said:—"There are defects in the constitution, and these are among the most glaring." According to this experienced Senator the re-eligibility of the President is not only a defect in the constitution, but one of the most glaring.

And such also was the declared opinion of the present incumbent before his election and the temptation of a second term. It has been stated by one who conferred with him at the time that immediately before his nomination General Grant said, in the spirit of Andrew Jackson:—"The liberties of the country cannot be maintained without a one-term amendment of the constitution," and another writes me that while on a walk between the White House and the Treasury, just at the head of the steps near the fountain, he paused a moment and said:—"I am in favor of restricting the President to a single term and of abolishing the office of Vice President." By the authority of this declaration the Morning Chronicle, the organ of the republican party at Washington, proclaimed of its Presidential candidate:—"He is, moreover, in favor of the one-term principle, as conducing toward the proper administration of the law," and then at a later date, after calling for the adoption of this principle. That he should now disregard it gives new reason for the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." * * *

Look for a moment at his machinery, or, if you please, at this political hierarchy, beginning with Cabinet officers and reaching to the pertuest post-master, every one diligent to the single end of serving Presidential aspiration. The Jedersonian rule was, "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "Is he faithful to re-election. This principle. In the mightier law, "is he faithful to re-election principle from the entermination of the internal capital, are all callin election, which for the time was above all departments of government and all exigencies of the public service. In the same way the chief Custom Houses of the country have been enlisted. Each has become a political centre, whose special object is re-election. Authentic evidence before a Congressional Committee shows that Thomas Murphy, while Collector of New York, acting as Licutenant of the President, sought to control the Republican state Convention by tender-

than a public seandal. (Rep. of Com. No. 7. H. of Rep. 60th Cong., lat sess., p. 41.)

The report adduces the authority of John Locke, the eminent philosopher, as declaring the employment of "the force, treasure and offices of the society to corrupt the representatives, or openly to pre-engage the electors, or prescribe what manner of persons shall be chosen," as among breaches of trust in the executive magistrate, which amount to a dissolution of the government; for "what is it," he says, "but to cut un the government by the roots and poison the very fountains of public security?" (Locke on Government, section 222.) But all this we witness here. The offices are employed to pre-engage the electors, or prescribe the persons to be chosen. Nor do I see any corrective of this undoubted abuse, especially after the example now set in high quarters, so long as the President is a candidate for re-election.

Therefore to arrest a flagrant tyranny, and to secure purity in the government, also to save the President from himselt, should this amendment be adopted; and since Horace Greeley is known to be its stremues supporter, we have an unanswerable reason in his behalf.

BECONCILIATION.

which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the loyvini consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren.

The issue was again presented when thereafter the democratic party in National Convention, acting under an irresistible movement of the people, nominated the author of these words.

It is difficult to see how this noble aspiration can find other than a generous response. Nothing but a party spirit, which forgets the obligations of Christian duty, could treat it with indifference, much less make it the occasion of misrepresentation. By no effort of ingenuity or malignity can it be tortured into anything but an offer of reconciliation, while the very letter of acceptance, where it appears, declares the established supremacy of equal rights. Observe also that it is made only when the work of reconstruction is ended. Here is the testimony of a Senator of South Carolina, in a speech in the Senate, January 22, 1872:—"The last of the Southern States is admitted to its full privileges as a member of the brotherhood of States; the constitutional amendments intended to secure the principles established by the war and subsequent events, have been accepted as valid. There can be no fear or danger of their being disturbed." But these things are forgotten; the Sermon on the Mount is forgotten also; the beatitudes are put aside. A great writer of the Middle Ages, after dwelling on what is best for us, says:—"Hence it is that not riches, not pleasures, not honors, not length of life, not health, not strength, not comeliness was sung to the shepherds from on high, but peace." (Dante De Monarchia, Lib. I., sec. 5.) The supporters of re-election will not hearken to this song, and the proffered hand is rejected. If not war, they would preserve at least the passions of war, and instead of peace would scatter distrust and defiance. The old fable is renewed:—

Emboddened now on fresh attempt he goes, With serpents' teeth the iertile currows sows; The elech fermenting with enchante

and instead of peace would scatter distrust and defiance. The old fable is renewed:—

Emboldened now on fresh attempt he goes, With serpents' teeth the iertile turrows sows; The glebe fermenting with enchanted juice.

Nakes the snakes' teeth a human crop produce.

For me there can be but one course on this issue, and the moment it was presented I seemed to behold for the first time the dawn of that better era in our country, when the equal rights of all should be placed under the safeguard of assured peace and reconciliation. Had I failed to sympathize with this endeavor I should have been faise to the record of my life. My first public utterance, as far back as July 4, 1845, was to commend the cause of peace, which from that early day, amid the contentions of puolic duty and the terrible responsibilities of war, has never been absent from my mind. While insisting on the abolition of slavery, while urging enfranchisement, while vindicating the equal rights of all and while pressing reconstruction, I have constantly declared that all these were for no purpose of vengeance or punishment, but only for the security of the citizen and the establishment of government on just foundations, and that when this was done nobody should outdo me in those generosities that become the conqueror more than his conquest.

PERSONAL RECORD.

Mr. Summer then proceeds to show by the record of his speeches, letters and Congressional action that ever since 1861 he has constantly advocated and endeavored to promote peace, reconciliation and thorough union, as soon as the rebellion and slavery should cease. The record which establishes his claim to personal consistency runs through every year down to 1871. He then proceeds:—

PERSONAL RECORD.

Here I suspend this testimony. Such is the simple and harmonious record, showing how from the beginning I was devoted to peace, how constantly I longed for reconciliation—liqw with every measure of equal rights this longing found utterance—how it became an essential part of my life—how I discarded all idea of vengance or my signment. beginning I was devoted to peace, how constantly I longed for reconciliation—low with every measure of equal rights this longing found utterance—how it became an essential part of my life—how I discarded all idea of vengeauce or punishment—how reconstruction was, to my mind, a transition period, and how earnestly I looked forward to the day when, after the recognition of equal rights, the Republic should again be one in reality as in name. If there are any who ever maintained a policy of hate I was never so minded, and now, in protesting against any such policy, I only act in obedience to the irresistible promptings of my soul. In embracing the opportunity unexpectedly presented at this election, I keep myself still in harmony with the past. Unable to vote a second time for-President Grant, and confident that the choice of Horace Greeley will tend to assure that triumph of peace which has occupied so much of my desires, it only remains to vote for him. I would not expect too much; but knowing something of the spirit in which the democratic party has adopted him as its candidate, and knowing something also of his eminent character, I cannot doubt that with his election there will be a new order of things, where the harsh instrumentalities of power will yield to a sentiment of good will, and surviving irritations will be lost in concord. The war is ended. There must be an end also to beligerent passions, and the freedman, assured in rights, must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity. Such, at least, is the object I now seek. Even those differing from me in faith at this critical moment will not deny that such a result would mark an epoch in American history. And now, in the hope of its accomplishment, I forget personal consequences and think only of the inestimable good.

PREJUDICE AND INVENTION.

The partisans of re-election, resorting to prejudice and invention, insist, first, that the democratic party, which has adopted as its candidate an original republican on a republican platform, will prove

But this testifies to that Providence which shapes our ends:—

"So Providence for us, high, infinite, Makes our necessities its watchful task."

Plainly in recent events there has been a presiding induence against which all machinations have been powerless. Had the Convention at Philadelphia nominated a good republican, truly representing republican principles without drawback, there is no reason to believe that Horace Greeley would have been a candidate. The persistence for President Grant dissolved original bonds and gave practical opportunity to the present movement. The longing for peace, which, in existing antagonisms of party, was without effective expression, at least found free course.

Accordingly, the original republican, who had announced himself ready to "clasp hands" in peace, was accepted on a republican platform, declaring support of the three constitutional amendments and placing in the foreground the great truth that all men are equal before the law. Such is the historic fact. That the party will be disloyal to this act, that it will turn its back on its covenants, and seek, through a republican President, to reverse these safeguards, or in any way impairing their efficacy, is not only without probability, but to imagine it is absolutely absuid.

Beyond the unequivocal adhesion of the party in its corporate capacity is that of emiment members, who volunteer as individuals in the same declarations, so that personal pledge unites with party obligation.

Mr. Suhmer quotes from democratic leaders and

local disaffection, or of personal brutality, however painful or discreditable, cannot interfere to change the open adhesion of the party, followed by declarations so authentic in form. On this open adhesion and these declarations I act, and to the complete fulfilment of all the obligations assumed I feel that I may confidently hold the party.

MOTIVES TO KERF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TRUE. But why should the democratic party be unitrue to the covenants it has assumed? This imputation, so insulting to a great political organization and to the distinguished members who have openly united in its adhesion, cannot be accepted without some ground of reason, or at least of presumption. But all reason and every presumption are the other way. Men act according to their supposed interests; that is a law of human nature; but, every interest of former rebels is for peace. Under the influence of uncontrolled bassion and for the sake of slavery they went into rebellion; but, now that passion has abated and slavery has ceased, they see that nothing is gained by prolonging the animostics it encendered. Peace has become their absorbing interest. So obvious is the advantage from this assured possession that it is unreasonable to suppose them indifferent when it is within reach; it is absurd to imagine them professing peace as a cover for war—war in which they know they must fail. This expanses the promptitude with which they select the opportunity now presented. At once they declared their desire and offered the hand of fellowship, at the same time announcing their acceptance of those great measures by which the Equal Rights of all are assured.

an angel of light. Knowing them both, his siriority I may affirm. To say that under slavery can in any way be revived, or the rebel debt, or the pension of rebel sold or compensation for slaves can find fa or that the equal rights of the freedman, to we have a columnity pledged can in any way he or compensation for slaves can find favor, or that the equal rights of the freedman, to which he is so solemnly pledged, can in any way be impaired—all this is simply atrocious. Nothing of the kind can be done without violation of the constitution as amended, not to speak of the departure from that rule of life which he has ever followed. There is no democrat sympathizing with his nomination who would not spurn the infamous treachery. I dismiss the whole partisan extravagance to the contempt it deserves.

The imputation that his election will be the return to power of the old democratic party is much like saying that he will cease to be himself, and that his surpassing individuality, making him so conspicuous, will be lost. They who make the imputation forget that this old party, if it has not ceased to exist, is changed in character. Standing on a republican platform, and with a republican candidate, it may look the republican party in the face, claiming for itself the future, if not the past. Plainly it is not that democratic party against which republicans have contended. If democrats have influence with Horace Greeley it will be because they have sincerely placed themselves by his side on a platform which distinctly announces all that republicans have ever claimed.

Against all pretended distrust I oppose the open record of his life. By this let him be judged. And here it will be observed that, while sometimes differing from others in methods, he has never at any moment ceased to be a champion, being always the same. Here is a private letter, which has only recently appeared, being a gleam of sunlight from his soul which the dark days of the war could not quench:—

same. Here is a private letter, which has only recently appeared, being a gleam of sunlight from his soul which the dark days of the war could not quench:—

Orrice of the war could not quench:—

Orrice of the war could not quench:—

Orrice of the war could not quench:—

NEW YORK, June 26, 1663.

My Drar Sir—In God's good time this is to be a land of real freedom, where equal rights and equal laws shall banish rebellion, treason and riot, and all manner of kindred diabolisms. I hardly hope to live to see that day, but hope that those who may remember me when I am gone will believe that I carnessly tried to hasten its coming. Yours.

To suppose that, under any circumstances of pressure or temptation, he can fail in loyalty to the cause he has served so constantly is an offence to reason and to decency. In his two letters of acceptance this loyalty is nobly conspicuous. Replying to the nomination at Cincinnati he drew the wise line between "local self-government" and "centralization," asserting the former as our true policy, "subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens," thus placing these under national safeguard and making them assolutely the same in all parts of the country. Replying to the nomination at Baltimore, made after the enunciation of this master principle, he announces his hope and trust that the first century of American Ilpependence will not close before the grand elemental truths, on which its rightfulness was originally based, "will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political febric." And thus is his great record crowned.

Living so entirely in the public eye, all know his life, which speaks for him now. Who so well as himself could stand the trial? The Tribune, in its career of more than thirty years, speaks for him also. To those opponents who, in the work of disparagement, assert that he wants executive ability, I point to this journal begun by Horace Greeley in 1841, without partner or business associate, with

only without evidence, out against evide, so manifest and constant in unbroken continues to seem like a law of nature. As well district the sun in his appointed course.

Answer to two objectors, who out that democrate uniting with republicans, or republican platform, cannot be trusted; and the candidate himself cannot be trusted. The witness of partisanship is too apparent in this it tension. I have considered it carefully as a left of truth, and you have my conclusion. Theref do I say, be not deterred from voting for Horffereley, because democrate will also yote for hout rather rejoice. Their votes will be a new be of peace and a new assurance for the great pripples declared by our fathers at our birth as nation.

but rather rejoice. Their votes will be a new be of peace and a new assurance for the great pringles declared by our fathers at our birth as nation.

THE OLIVE BRANCH AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

And has not the time arrived when in sincer we should accept the olive branch? Is it not the first time for the Executive Mansion to be changing from a barrack cesspool to a lifegving fountal is it not time for the Executive Mansion to be changing in the importance of reform and teach i duty of subardinating personal objects to the pile zervice? Is it not time for the head of the time life or the time for the head of the it time government to represent the idea of pea and reconclibation rather than of battle and strifts it not time for that new era when ancienteness, forsetting the past, shall "class hand in true many with the principles of the Decartion of Independence as the supreme law? I ploring the fate of Poland and of ireland, I so the earliest moment to escape from similar peachility here. Mindful that the memories of the pacan only yield to a happy present, something would do to promote this end. Anxious for the equiphts of all, and knowing well that no text of hor constitution is adequate without a support sentiment behind, I cannot miss the opportunistic of all, and knowing well that no text of hor constitution is now complete. Every State represented in the House of Representatives. Every State represented in the Senate and every district is resented in the House of Representatives. Every State represented in the Senate and every district is resented in the House of Representatives. Every State represented in the Senate and every district is resented in the House of Representatives. Every State represented in the Senate and every district is resented in the House of Representatives. Every State represented in the House of Representatives in his place. The present incumber is in his place in the interest of the Afcan race. And amnesty nearly universal has be adopted. In this condition of thints I hnew reason for chang

NAVAL NEWS AND RUMORS.

The United States steamer Hartford, now equipping at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will not be read Captains Corbin, Thompson, Preble, Renshaw a yard as available for the important post. The Hartford will be the flagship of Rear Admiral T. officers of the United States Navy. The Hartfor where she will meet the United States flagshi Colorado, now on the station, and it is strong! the Suez Canai. Captain E. T. Nichols has been ordered up before the Boar of Naval Examiners for examination for promotio to commodore. This officer has lately returne from the East Indies, where he held the important position of chief of staff to Rear Admiral Johnson

position of chief of staff to Rear Admiral Joh Rogers.
Captains G. B. Baich, Foxhall A. Parker, Joh Guest and Donald McN. Fairfax are soon to be ea amined for promotion to commodores. The forme will be detached from the executive duties at the New York Weshington and remore basit be

Continuant the South Facine Squardon.
Captain E. English is soon to be retired from the Naval Board of Inspectors and assigned to the position-of Executive Officer, Navy Yard, Portsmouth N. H.
Commander C. H. Cushman, owing to sickness will be relieved from the command of the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, new fitting at the Navy Yard, Brocklyn, will be commanded by Commander Skerrett, and when ready, about October 15, she will proceed to the Pacific to enter upon an extended survey of that ocean.
Rumor has it Commodore Mullany will be assigned to the relief of Rear Admiral Pennock and assume the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.
The United States steamer Richmond is rapidly equipping at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.
The United States steamer Monongahela is fitting out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., and the Juniata at Boston Navy Yard.
Captain A. C. Rhind sails in the European steamer of September 20, to assume command of the United States steam irigate Congress, now in the Mediterrancan squadron. Captain Rhind takes the place of Captain Davenport, lately deceased.
The United States iron-clad Terror, after a two years' commission in the North Atlantic squadron, will soon proceed North—probably to Philadelphia—there to be put out of commission. She will be convoyed by one of the vessels of the squadron.
The United States steamer Kansas has been ordered from Key West to Hallinax, it is said, and the United States steamer Shawmut will proceed to some Northern port after her long cruise in the West Indies.

Lieutenant Commander E. White has been ordered to proceed to Caliao, and upon his arrival there assume command of the United States storeship Onward, is ordered to return to the United States and report for examination for promotion to the grade of commodore. These returnent November, 1872, promotes Commodore G. F. Emmons to the grade of oreas and stembel, in December, 1871, promotes Commodore G. F. Emmons to the grade of oreas endicated from the Benecia, chief Englinee

THE MARIO-PATTI CONCERTS.

Lovers of music will, no doubt, be delighted to learn that a series of grand concerts, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, with Signor Mario and Carlotta Pattl as the "bright, particular stars," is announced to commence on Monday evening, the 16th inst. In addition to Mario and Pattl a number of other musical celebrities, of whom report speaks highly, will take part in the performances. The sale of tickets and seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Friday, the 13th inst.

"THE LOST ONE FOUND."

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIR—The girl Catharine McGurk, who disappeared

from here some time since, was this day found by means of a letter addressed by her to and received by her father. She had been at service with a respectable family residing in Brooklyn, but who, when employing her, had neglected to comply with the rules of this department by omitting to record the engagement. Respectually yours,

B, CASSERLY, Superintendent.